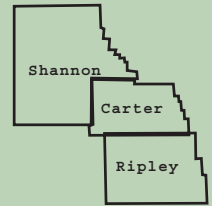




# Conservation Currents

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

PROJECTS, ISSUES AND PROGRAMS IN SHANNON, CARTER AND RIPLEY COUNTIES



## SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

**Conservation Reserve Program Changes**

**Litter Makes Big Impact**

**Hiking Trails**

**Tree Farms**

**River Gravel**

**Education Workshops**

## Current Conversations

### Bob Legler Fisheries Regional Supervisor

If you like to fish, whether it is floating a #12 dry fly under an overhanging branch, tossing a chunk of prepared bait next to a brush pile, or somewhere in between, the Ozark-Current River country has what you are looking for. With more than 20 species of game fish right here in our back yard, we have some of the most diverse fishing opportunities found in the nation, and most of it is on public water.



*Longear Sunfish*

The upper reaches of the Current River are home to thousands of trout. Rainbow trout are stocked daily throughout the summer at Montauk Trout Park, where a daily fishing tag is required in addition to your fishing permit. The 9.0 miles from the state park downstream to the Cedargrove bridge is managed for large size brown trout on a put-grow-and-take basis. In this Blue Ribbon Trout Area, only artificial lures are permitted. These lures can be very effective especially when fished early or late in the day. Trout must be at least 18" to keep and the daily limit is one. The 9.0 miles from the Cedargrove Bridge to Akers Ferry are managed with rainbow trout on a put-and-take basis. This White Ribbon Trout Area has no minimum length limit and four fish per day limit.

The remainder of the Current River (from Akers Ferry to the Arkansas State Line), as well as the Jacks Fork, contain a tremendous population of smallmouth bass. Together with the occasional largemouth bass that can be caught from the

backwaters, the daily limit is 6 fish over 12 inches. The upper Jacks Fork, from the HWY 17 bridge to the HWY 106 bridge is managed under a special smallmouth bass regulation where only one smallmouth over 18 inches can be harvested each

day. I have fished for smallmouth on these waters successfully for over 25 years with crank baits and soft plastic lures, but I have to admit that I was amazed when a friend showed me how effectively he could catch smallmouth using a buzz bait here. Give it a try—you may just find a new favorite bass bait.

Walleye, sauger, flathead catfish and drum all prefer deeper pools and tend to be more abundant the further south you travel on the river. These fish will all hit a lure from time to time, but the most successful anglers use live bait that is jigged, or trolled, just off the river bottom in the deepest waters.

The most frequently caught fish in our streams is the longear sunfish. The longear, along with the other five sunfish species here, readily hit small spinner baits, crankbaits and worms. In fact, a worm cast near an undercut rootwad, near boulders, or any other underwater structure will likely be consumed in a matter of minutes. These fish provide a lot of action and can keep kids (and me) entertained for hours.

There are no better wade-fishing waters than our smaller tributary streams. Smallmouth and Ozark bass (goggle eye) are not as wary here as they are on the Current and Jacks Fork. Anglers who wade these streams often have higher catch rates and see more wildlife than their counterparts who stick to the bigger waters. Many of our smaller streams flow across private prop



*Loggers Lake*



*Justin Lough of Salem  
With 7 1/2 lb Current River  
Brown Trout*

## INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

**Private Lands** 2

**Protection** 3

**Wildlife** 4

**Forestry** 5

**Fisheries** 6

**Education** 7

**Outdoor Calendar**

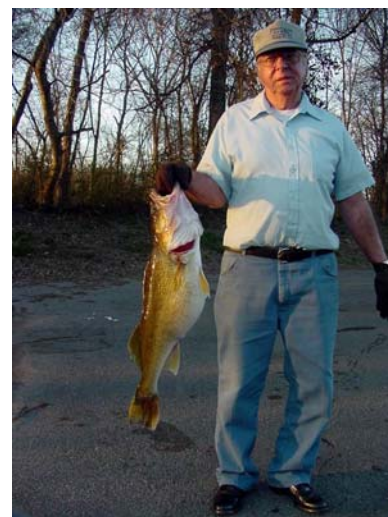
**Contact MDC** 8

*"We have some of the most diverse fishing opportunities found in the nation."*

erty, so make sure you obtain permission from the landowner before your fishing trip.

Along with our beautiful rivers and streams, there are five public fishing lakes in Shannon, Carter and Ripley Counties; Fourche, Loggers, Miller, Ripley and Pinewoods Lakes. These lakes all have populations of largemouth bass, bluegill, redear sunfish and are stocked each fall with channel catfish.

Looking for a place to "wet a line" close to home? There are plenty of opportunities. For a map of access points and public lakes contact your local MDC office and ask for the Guide to Lake and Stream Fishing in the Ozarks. A couple other great maps available, free of charge, are Ozark Small-mouth Bass Fishing, and Missouri Trout Fishing. Have a great summer.



*Roland Miller, Doniphan with 12 lb. Current River Walleye*

## Private Lands CHANGES IN CONTINUOUS CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM



*"All soils in marginal pasturelands adjacent to streams, ponds, wetlands, sinkholes, and other permanent water bodies may be enrolled in CP29"*

### **Don Foerster** Private Lands Conservationist

A change to the Continuous Conservation Reserve Program's CP29 offers opportunities for landowners to improve water quality and provide food and cover for wildlife. In January, the Farm Services Agency announced changes in the eligibility requirements for CP 29. Now, all soils in marginal pasturelands adjacent to streams, ponds, wetlands, sinkholes, and other permanent water bodies may be enrolled in CP29.

Wildlife Habitat Buffers on Marginal Pastureland (CP29) are strips of native vegetation (native warm season grasses and shrubs) established adjacent to streams, ponds, wetlands, sinkholes, and other permanent water bodies. They can provide habitat for upland wildlife species. Habitat buffers can also provide important nesting, brood rearing and escape cover while serving as wildlife corridors between areas of habitat. The conversion from non-native grasses helps many grassland dependent species like quail which have suffered population declines due to the loss of this type of habitat.

In addition to habitat, these buffers can limit the amount of sediment, nutrients, pesticides and other contaminants entering streams and other water bodies. Upland habitat catches most of the attention but this program improves water quality by acting as a filter. Better water quality improves aquatic habitat and provides cleaner water for wildlife and livestock. Ponds or other water bodies can now serve different purposes providing aquatic habitat for fish, amphibians and other aquatic animals and providing clean water for livestock.

CP29 provides cost share for components to establish, protect, and maintain this buffer. The following are some of the components eligible: seed, seedbed preparation, seeding, shrubs, planting, herbicides, minerals, nutrients, temporary cover, alternative watering sources, fencing, livestock crossings, pipeline and watering facilities, grading, leveling, and filling. Contact the local Farm Services Agency for more information about eligible components.

Contract lengths for CP29 can run from 10 to 15 years. The annual rental payment is based on the county average pastureland rental rates. Landowners who enroll also receive a signup incentive payment (SIP) of \$100 to \$150 per acre depending on the length of the contract. Participants receive 50% cost share to establish the practice plus a practice incentive payment (PIP) of 40% of cost share once the practice is completed. CP29 also offers a maintenance rate of \$5/acre, \$9/acre with fencing or \$10/acre for fencing and water development.

Management of the buffer after it is established is important to ensure a healthy filter strip and the wildlife habitat it produces. Use of prescribed burning, light disking, or herbicide application are strongly encouraged to manage the vegetative cover in a wildlife friendly manner. Mowing is not recommended but can be done every other year between July 15 and August 15. Light disking should only be used where excessive erosion is not a concern. These management practices will enable you to keep the buffer area attractive to upland wildlife.



*"Landowners who enroll also receive a signup incentive payment (SIP) of \$100 to \$150 per acre..."*

This program enables the landowner an opportunity to put back on the landscape lost habitat that is important to many declining, grassland dependent species like quail. Also CP 29 protects or improves water quality through filtering out sediments and other pollutants from service water.

Clean drinking water for livestock and wildlife is an added byproduct. Contact the Farm Services Agency or Private Lands Conservationist in your county for more information about Continuous Conservation Reserve Program CP29



## Protection

## STASH "IT"



### Ryan Houf Conservation Agent

What takes a millisecond to produce but over a million years to eliminate? Here are couple of clues: the Missouri Department of Transportation spends \$6 million each year

trying to get rid of "IT" and the Missouri Department of Conservation along with many other state and federal law enforcement agencies spend hundreds of hours writing thousands of citations for people producing "IT". If you guessed "IT" was litter, you would be correct.

Carter, Ripley, and Shannon counties are known for there scenic rivers. The Current River and Jacks Fork River attract over 1.5 million people a year, many of whom saturate the river during the summer months. The large amount of resource users unfortunately produces a large amount of trash. That is why in 1986, the National Park Service, Anheuser-Busch and the float outfitters on the Current and Jacks Fork Rivers launched Operation Clean a Stream, a pilot project to reduce stream litter on a 20-mile section of the Current River. During the pilot project, 18 tons of trash was collected, including 1,100 pounds of aluminum. Today, the success of Operation Clean a Stream, along with other state programs, has led to "No More Trash" and "Stash Your Trash" campaigns.

These newer programs are to help educate people about the destructive impact and high cost of littering. The "Stash Your Trash" program has gone statewide since 1988. Initially the Conservation Department purchased over 110,000 trash bags, which Conservation Agents distributed to participating float outfitters. Today the Stream Team Program provides more than 250,000 of the red mesh bags to almost 125 float outfitters which have helped keep an estimated 1,000 tons of trash out of our Missouri Rivers.

The impact of litter extends beyond what can be measured in dollars. Monofilament line is especially dangerous to wildlife and biodegrades very slowly. Many birds and other animals become

entangled in the material, which causes death to those that cannot free themselves.

Cigarette filters look like cotton, but they are made of cellulose acetate, a long-lasting plastic. Chemicals in cigarette filters, as well as in the tobacco portion of the cigarette, leach into water and are toxic to aquatic organisms

Monetary and environmental impacts such as the previously mentioned examples are reason enough not to take littering lightly. In Missouri, littering is a Class A misdemeanor with a fine of up to \$1,000 and/or a year in jail and is strictly enforced on the Ozark scenic rivers here in Carter, Shannon, and Ripley counties.

Missouri Statute 306.325 is a recently passed law that applies to any navigable waterway, which includes the Jacks Fork and Current River, within the state of Missouri. This statute was enacted by the Missouri legislature in 2004, and prohibits glass-bottled beverages in a canoe, kayak, float tube or any other easily tipped vessel on Missouri streams. It also requires floaters to use coolers or other similar containers sealed to keep the contents from spilling. Floaters must attach a bag or trash container to their vessel and take all their trash to a proper disposal receptacle when they leave the stream. Failure to do so is a Class C Misdemeanor. This law is not to be confused with the National Park Service's regulation that prohibits all glass in the Ozark National Scenic Riverways, so be sure you know the regulations where you're floating before you go.

By working together we can help control "IT" by taking those extra milliseconds to throw our trash in a trash bag and we will keep our rivers pristine for the next million years.



*"The Current River and Jacks Fork River attract over 1.5 million people a year..."*



*"During the pilot project, 18 tons of trash was collected, including 1,100 pounds of aluminum."*

Object	Decomposition Time
Styrofoam container	> 1 million years
Plastic jug	1 million years
Aluminum can	200-500 years
Disposable diaper	550 years
Tinned can	90 years
Leather shoe	45 years
Wool sock	1 year
Paper bag	1 month



## Wildlife

## TAKE A HIKE !!!



*"The hills and forests of the Ozarks are a hiker's paradise"*

### Kim Houf Wildlife Biologist

When I tell you to "take a hike", I mean it.....literally! The hills and forests of the Ozarks are a hiker's paradise. There are many hiking trails that meander through the narrow steep-sided hollows, streams, springs, and bluffs of southern Missouri. One of the longest of these established hiking trails is the Ozark Trail. The Ozark Trail is part of a 29 year-old vision to build a scenic and varied route through the Missouri Ozarks. It currently stretches from the St. Louis metropolitan area southwest to the Arkansas-Missouri border. Ultimately, the Ozark trail is planned to connect to the Ozark Highlands trail that is located in Arkansas, creating a 700 mile through-trail! Currently the Ozark Trail has 200 miles of continuous trail and over 300 miles of interconnected trails.

The Current River Section of the Ozark Trail is truly the only long foot trail within this area and is said to be the most scenic trail in Missouri. This section's northern entry point is at Highway 106 in Eminence and the exit is at Highway 60 in Carter County (4 miles west of Van Buren). The trail crosses lands managed by the Missouri Department of Conservation, the National Park Service, the United States Forest Service, and private landowners. The Current River Section is 30 miles long and offers a trailhead at Owls Bend Campground, Peck Ranch Conservation Area, Powder Mill Ferry Parking, and Highway 60.

Peck Ranch Conservation Area contains 9 miles of the Ozark Trail and offers expansive and unrestricted views of the Ozark landscape. The trail travels through Stegall Mountain Natural Area, the largest igneous glade complex in the Lower Ozarks Section of the Ozark Natural Division.

Much of the natural area is dry hilltops with desert-like glades where collared lizards, tarantulas, cacti, native wildflowers, and other species can be observed. In addition, Peck Ranch offers a free *Ozark Trail at Peck Ranch* Guidebook illustrating the various ways the Conservation Department assists in wildlife management and natural community restoration. For a free copy please contact the area manager at 573-323-4249.

#### Current River Section Trail Stats

Length: 30 miles

Difficulty: Moderate

Camping: 100' from trail

Total Ascent: 2460' N to S; 2470' S to N

Topo Quads: Powder Mill Ferry, Stegall Mountain, Fremont, & Van Buren South

Restrictions: Foot traffic only

Regardless of which trail you may choose to take, please remember the following tips to help ensure a safe and enjoyable experience.

1. Ticks will be abundant. Check yourself regularly, wear light colored clothing and stay away from high grass if possible. A good insect repellent sprayed on your pants legs may help.
2. Poisonous snakes are found in the area, but are seldom a problem. Most snake bites occur when people try to catch, kill, or otherwise interact with the snake. If you see a snake, simply make a wide circle around him and go on your way and let the snake go on his. Killing snakes is prohibited in Missouri.
3. The hot and humid Ozark weather can be dangerous! Take plenty of water with you and a good first aid kit. Note: cell phones do not work in many areas.

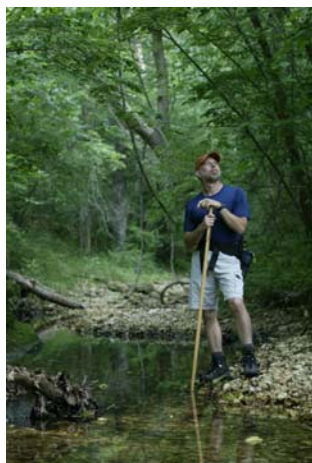
*Continued on page 5*

In addition to the Ozark Trail, the Ozark National Scenic Riverways also provides a variety of trails which can be enjoyed by hikers of all ages.

Trail Name	Length	Location
The Slough Trail (Interpretive)	0.5 miles	Big Spring
The Pulltite Trail (Interpretive)	1.5 miles	Camping Area at Pulltite (2 mi S of Round Spring)
Virgin Pine Interpretive Trail	0.5 mile	Route 19
Big Spring Overlook Trail	1 mile	Connects with Slough Trail
Alley Overlook Trail	1.5 miles	Alley Mill
Alley Spring Branch Trail	0.3 mile	Alley Spring
Big Spring Branch Trail	0.3 mile	Big Spring
Blue Spring Trail	0.5 mile	Powder Mill campground
Lick Log Trail	1 mile	Fox Pen Road on CR 205 (Eminence)



*"The Ozark Trail is maintained by volunteers through the Adopt-A-Trail program."*



4. Wear sturdy shoes as the Ozarks are known for its rocky terrain.
5. A great river adventure requires good planning. Thunderstorms are frequent and sudden in the summer months and a downpour can ruin an otherwise enjoyable outing.
6. Be considerate of others. Respect the rights of

private landowners and remember that solitude is also a resource to be protected.

The Ozark Trail is maintained by volunteers through the Adopt-A-Trail program. If you are interested becoming a land steward and would like to join a work party, adopt a trail segment, or become a trail monitor log on to: <http://www.ozarktrail.com/>



## Forestry

## AMERICAN TREE FARM SYSTEM®



### Mike Norris Resource Forester Assistant

In the late 1920s, the Rev. Paul A. Wobus traveled into rural Ozark areas intent on developing rural churches. The Shannondale Commu-

nity Church in Shannon County was one such congregation.

When the Rev. Vincent Bucher arrived as Shannondale's first pastor in the early 1930s, he took on the job of serving not just the congregation but the rural community as well. Bucher not only arranged for training in agricultural techniques, but also made several working demonstrations, including a strawberry plantation, milk goat farm, a co-op store and pickle canning operation.

By far, the largest demonstration of land management undertaken at Shannondale started in 1949. Most of the forest in the area had been mismanaged to that point in time. The timber industry had been a major employer for local residents, but high-grading (taking only the best timber), land clearing, and failure to use practices that would help the forest regenerate, had destroyed the forest. Farming and grazing were the only remaining possibilities for using the land.

A national fund drive raised enough money to purchase a 4,080-acre tract of forest land. The hope was that through the purchase of the property good forest management could be demonstrated to local landowners. In 1949, the Shannondale Farm Forest became certified as the fourth Tree Farm in Missouri. It now holds the honor of being the oldest Tree Farm in Missouri, as the three prior entries have exited the program for one reason or another.

You may be asking yourself what is a Tree Farm? A Tree Farm is privately owned forest that is managed for wood, water, wildlife and recreation. The

term "tree farming" was first used in the 1940s to introduce the public to sustainable forestry in a way they could easily understand. Farming implies continual stewardship and production of goods year after year. By linking the term "farming" with trees, foresters could communicate the concept of sustainable production of forest products over time.

Today in Missouri there are 830 Tree Farms covering 262,310 acres. A landowner owning 10 or more forested acres is eligible to be part of the American Tree Farm System®. Another requirement is the landowner will need a written management plan for their property. The Missouri Department of Conservation offers a range of services to landowners, for the management of their lands. The Forest Stewardship Program is a way by which professional assistance is provided to landowners. With this program, a written management plan is designed to meet the landowner's objectives for his or her property.

Your local forester can assist you in creating a forest stewardship plan that meets your management objectives. With a management plan in place your local forester can also sign you up to become part of the American Tree Farm System®. Tree farmers receive a certificate with a special Tree Farm number. The forester will present the landowner with the Tree Farm sign which designates you and your farm as practicing good forest management.

Some other benefits include a free subscription to *Green Horizons* newsletter. This publication is a quarterly update on Missouri events and people in the forestry industry with an emphasis on management and how-to articles. You could be recognized for your positive forest management work. Outstanding Tree Farmers of the year are selected at regional, state, and local levels each year.

Much of the above information was taken from web sites of the American Tree Farm System® and Missouri Forest Products Association. For more information visit their web sites at [www.moforest.org](http://www.moforest.org) and [www.treefarmssystem.org](http://www.treefarmssystem.org) or contact your local Missouri Department of Conservation Forester.



*"Shannondale Farm Forest now holds the honor of being the oldest Tree Farm in Missouri."*



*"A Tree Farm is privately owned forest that is managed for wood, water, wildlife and recreation."*



# Fisheries

## RIVER GRAVEL: WHERE DID IT ALL COME FROM?



*"Explorer's accounts from the early 1800's noticeably lacked descriptions of large gravel bars in Ozark rivers..."*



*"Conversion of valley bottoms to crop lands and open range grazing of valleys are considered to be the two biggest contributing factors to historical stream changes."*



### Dave Mayers Fisheries Management Biologist

Those who have spent a lifetime on the Jack Fork and Current Rivers have probably witnessed changes in their character. Most of the memories I hear from residents are of a river that was deeper and narrower. One long-time Ozark resident recalls his favorite fishing hole from the 1930's... "That's a place I've known since I was probably 8 or 9 years old. We would go there several times every summer, and we would fish in that hole of water... I was just up there the other day and the deepest place in the hole is not over my head." Recollections like this are not uncommon. Our rivers do seem to be getting wider and shallower as they fill in with sediment, mostly gravel.

When the subject of river habitat comes up in conversations, the number one question I get asked is "Where did all this gravel come from?". Being a fisheries biologist, I know that wide, shallow, gravel filled holes are not the best habitat for a healthy and diverse fish community; but I had no crystal ball to tell me what happened in the history of the Ozarks to cause these changes. Fortunately there are some scientist from the U.S. Geological Survey that have gone through great effort to study historical land use changes and relate this history to river habitat.

To better understand the relationship between land uses changes and stream changes, investigators used sources of data including historical documents such as land deeds, explorer's diaries, old landscape photographs, oral histories, historical aerial photos, maps and satellite imagery. The oral histories provide some significant clues in establishing what agricultural and timber-cutting practices were used and how these practices might have disturbed streams. Investigators also drilled core samples in the river bottoms and flood plains to see what type of sediment was deposited many years ago. This gave them a look into the past. You may be surprised by what they found.

Explorer's accounts from the early 1800's noticeably lacked descriptions of large gravel bars in Ozark rivers, yet observations of geologist working in the mid to late 1800's included records of large quantities of gravel in streams. The significant land use change that happened between these time periods was replacement of valley-bottom forest with cultivated fields and pastures. Beginning at the same time and lasting through

until 1920, commercial timber companies began large operations in the Ozarks harvesting pine and oak for railroad ties and sawlogs. Selective cutting, use of livestock for log skidding and avoidance of steeper slopes actually minimized the effect of logging on runoff and sediment supply to streams. Continued clearing of bottoms and large flood events from 1895 to 1915 were the primary cause of the first major stream disturbance.

The peak of upland clearing occurred from 1920 to 1960 and included practices of annual burning of these uplands and cut-over side slopes, increased open range grazing, and increased use of marginal land for cultivated crops. While burning had great potential to boost storm runoff and soil erosion, there is no evidence that burning had a significant impact on stream destabilization and accumulation of gravel. The most destabilizing effect on Ozark streams during this period was caused by livestock in the open range that concentrated in small valley bottoms and destroyed stream side vegetation in the channels and on the banks.

Conversion of valley bottoms to crop lands and open range grazing of valleys are considered to be the two biggest contributing factors to historical stream changes. Ozark's streams responded to these post-settlement land use changes by eroding fine sediments from flood plains and depositing substantial quantities of gravel. By continuing to survey stream bed elevations from 1920 to present, it appears as though post-settlement gravel accumulation has ended in small basins, but waves of gravel continue to move downstream to accumulate in mid-sized basins.

Land use practices over the last century continue to cause stream channel instability and aquatic habitat disturbances. It may be a matter of waiting for these waves of gravel to slowly move through our rivers, but in the meantime best management practices such as maintaining a forested buffer along streams and limiting cattle from these buffers are things landowners can do to prevent more gravel from choking our streams.

For a copy of the USGS report contact USGS in Rolla Missouri: *Jacobson, R. B. and A. T. Primm. 1994. Historical land-use changes and potential effects of stream disturbance in the Ozark Plateaus, Missouri. U.S. Geological Survey Water Supply Paper 2484. U.S. Geological Survey, Rolla, Missouri.*

# Education

## SUMMER, A TIME FOR SUN, FUN, AND LEARNING

**Bridget Jackson**  
Education Consultant



Summer is here. The sun shines down, the river runs cold, and the cicadas sing. It is a wonderful time to get out, have fun, and learn. The Department of Conservation offers many opportunities for teachers to learn about conservation, have fun, and earn graduate credit. We have many credit workshops this summer that will help teachers bring conservation into their classroom while meeting the GLEs. Conservation workshops are a wonderful way to learn new, exciting ways to engage

your students while getting ready for the MAP test. For information about these workshops, please contact Melanie Carden-Jessen at 417-255-9561 ext. 236 or Bridget Jackson at 573-290-5858 ext. 300. For information about workshops occurring throughout the year, please visit our website at <http://www.mdc.mo.gov/teacher/workshops>.

Several great workshops will be held in the local area or fairly close. They include the following:

Date	Workshop Title	Area	Contact
June 23-24, 2006	Insect Emporium	Cape Girardeau Nature Center	Bridget Jackson
June 24-25, 2006	Tipping the Scale: Missouri Fishes	Walter Woods CA, near Joplin	Melanie Carden-Jessen
July 7-8, 2006	Awesome Amphibians and Radical Reptiles	Peck Ranch CA	Melanie Carden-Jessen
July 17-21, 2006	Swamp Ecology	Otter Slough CA, near Dexter	Bridget Jackson
July 21-23	Voices from the Ozark Hills	Peck Ranch CA	Melanie Carden-Jessen
July 25, 2006	Back to School Bash	MDC office in West Plains	Melanie Carden-Jessen
July 29-31, 2006	Life Sports for Educators	Jerry J. Presley Conservation Education Center	Melanie Carden-Jessen
August 4, 2006	Educator Open House	Cape Girardeau Nature Center	Bridget Jackson
August 4, 2006	MAPping with Nature	MDC office in West Plains	Melanie Carden-Jessen
August 5, 2006	Conservation Geography: Lessons in Math, Science, (not for credit) and Social Studies	MDC office in West Plains	Melanie Carden-Jessen
August 25-26, 2006	Conservation in the Classroom	MDC office in West Plains	Melanie Carden-Jessen



## Outdoor Calendar

### Hunting

Groundhog  
Coyote  
Squirrel  
Deer Firearms

### Opens

5/15/06  
5/15/06  
5/27/06  
11/15/06

### Closes

12/15/07  
3/31/07  
2/15/07  
to be announced

### Fishing

Black Bass (impoundments)  
Black Bass (streams, Current Jacks Fork and their tributaries)  
Trout Management Areas  
Trout Parks

### Opens

Open All Year  
5/27/06  
Open All Year  
3/1/07

### Closes

----  
2/28/07  
----  
10/31/07

### Resident Hunting Permit

#### Prices

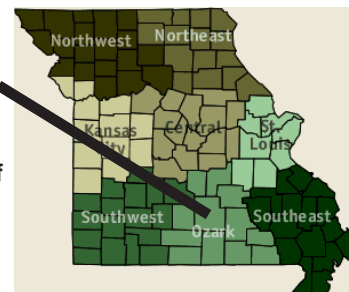
Hunting and Fishing --- \$19  
Small Game --- \$10  
Youth Deer and Turkey ---\$17  
Archery Hunting ---\$19  
Firearms Any Deer ---\$17  
Firearms First Bonus Deer --- \$7  
Firearms Second Bonus Deer --- \$7  
Fall Firearms Turkey ---\$13  
Spring Turkey --- \$17  
Trapping --- \$10

### Resident Fishing Permit Prices

Hunting and Fishing --- \$19  
Fishing --- \$12  
Trout --- \$7



We are on the web. To view this newsletter go to [www.mdc.mo.gov](http://www.mdc.mo.gov) and click on the Ozark portion of the map located at the bottom of web page.



We're on the Web!  
[WWW.CONSERVATION.STATE.MO.US](http://WWW.CONSERVATION.STATE.MO.US)



## MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

### Ozark Regional Office

P.O. Box 138  
 551 Joe Jones Blvd.  
 West Plains, MO 65775  
 Phone: 417/256-7161  
 Fax: 417/256-0429

### Central Office

P.O. Box 180  
 2901 W. Truman Blvd.  
 Jefferson City, MO  
 65109  
 Phone: 573/751-4115

### MDC Mission

- To protect and manage the fish, forest, and wildlife resources of the state,
- To serve the public and facilitate their participation in resource management activities,
- To provide opportunity for all citizens to use, enjoy, and learn about fish, forest, and wildlife resources.

### Mission of This Newsletter

The mission of this newsletter is to share current information about conservation projects, issues, and programs and to develop working relationships with the citizens of Shannon, Carter, and Ripley Counties.

### Share Your Thoughts

If there are any subjects you would like to see in the *Conservation Currents* please contact Scott Stephens or have any questions pertaining to the Wildlife Code please contact the Conservation Agent assigned to your county. County assignments and phone numbers are listed below.

### Operation Game Thief and Operation Forest Arson

Sponsored by the Conservation Federation of Missouri, the Missouri Dept. of Conservation and the U.S. Forest Service

Phone: 1-800-392-1111

## CONTACT OFFICES AND NAMES

If you have a question about any of the following topics, here are your contact professionals:

Shannon Co. Field Office  
 573/226-3616



#### Forestry

Gary Gognat 573/226-3616  
 Terry Thompson 573/226-3616

#### Private Land Management:

Mike Gaskins 573/226-3241

#### Conservation Agents:

Brad Hadley 573/292-8540  
 Scott Stephens 573/226-3089

#### Wildlife

Dan Drees 573/226-3616  
 Kim Houf 573/323-4249  
 Rhonda Rimer 417/256-7161

#### Fisheries

Dave Mayers 417/256-7161

#### Conservation Education

Melanie Carden-Jensen 417/256-7161

#### Outdoor Skills

Larry Lindeman 417/256-7161

Carter Co. Field Office  
 573/323-8515



#### Forestry

Clint Dalbom 573/226-3616

#### Private Land Management:

Don Foerster 573/996-3619

#### Conservation Agents:

Ryan Houf 573/323-4727  
 Mark Wilcoxon 573/323-8523

#### Wildlife

Dan Drees 573/226-3616  
 Kim Houf 573/323-4249  
 Rhonda Rimer 417/256-7161

#### Fisheries

Dave Mayers 417/256-7161

#### Conservation Education

Pat Holloway 573/840-9788

#### Outdoor Skills

Larry Lindeman 417/256-7161

Ripley Co. Field Office  
 573/996-2557



#### Forestry

Steve Paes 573/996-2557

#### Private Land Management:

Don Foerster 573/996-3619

#### Conservation Agents:

Darren Killian 573/996-5984  
 Jason Langston 573/996-2346

#### Wildlife

Dan Drees 573/226-3616  
 Kim Houf 573/323-4249  
 Rhonda Rimer 417/256-7161

#### Fisheries

Dave Mayers 417/256-7161

#### Conservation Education

Pat Holloway 573/840-9788

#### Outdoor Skills

Larry Lindeman 417/256-7161